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International Court of Justice

H1082 - 0002

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946

SUBMISSION OF AFFIDAVITS BY THE DEFENSE PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 5 JULY 1946.

COMMISSIONERS:

Mr. George R. Taylor.

THE SA

(The Commission convened at 1430 hours)

MR. TAYLOR: Let the record show that the Commission has met for the purpose of hearing affidavits onbehalf of the SA organization. Dr. Aschenauer, are your eady to submit your affidavits onbehalf of the SA organization?

DR. ASCHENAUER: Yes.

I first want to submit affidavit No. 83, of Adolf Freund. The summary of this affidavit is as follows:

Theme: Students German Free Corps.

Around the 15th of November, 1938, the Czech Government mobilized several of the younger classes. Since May of 1938 there were constant movements of Troops within the country. For this reason young German nationals escaped into the forests and crossed the German frontier in order to this avoid being made subject to the Czech draft. The consequence of the stream of refugees which was flowing across the German frontier after the Czech mobilization, was that he head of

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The German or Sudeten German party, Knorad Henlein, requested the formation of A Sudeten German Free Corps. It was the purpose of this Free Corps to collect all young German "nationals in order to avoid forming of gangs at the frontier.

Only after the German Wehrmacht the Free Corps entered again Sudeten German territory. One cannot talk of a marching into this area since such a marching did not take place. This so-called free-corps was merely lead back. The detached fuehrer of the SA were only a very small percentage of its entire strength and in it's leadership also was composed of Sudeten Germans. For instance, the SA Corps, Alpenland had detached a brigade Fuehrer and several other SA fuehrers for organizational purposes. Since members of the Free Corps did not own either sufficient clothing nor any other service equipment, Hitler had ordered that NS subdivisions were to give blankets, etc. to the Free Corps. After the Free Corps was returned to it's home the detached Reich German SA Fuehrers returned to their units.

Theme: 8th - 9th of November, 1938.

I Quote: In 1938 I was Stabsfuehrer of the SA Corps Alpenland, and thus I can testify for a territory which comprises the gau Oberdanau, Salzburg, Tirol-Voralbert. In connection with the events of the 8th and 9th of November, 1938, in the area of the corps there were hardly any important excesses against the Jewish part of the population aside

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from the regrettable destruction of some synagogues. There was no order issued on the part of the SA corps to destroy synagogues. The SA group did everything in order to keep their hands clean on this affair, for instance the corps made the demand to have two SA Fuehrers arrested and punished, because during the night in question they had molested a Jewish woman in her apartment. One of the participants in this was a personality known all over as the bearer of the honorary golden insignia of the NSDAP. Both were immediately expelled from the SA. The Gestapo arrested them and put them into the Dachau concentration camp. As far as I recall they were also excluded from the party.

Theme: 30th of June 1934.

I quote: The Prosecution indictment charges the SA with having been a willing tool in the hands of the conspirators. This does not correspond to the facts. Proof for this will be the events of the 30th of June, 1934. As one of the survivors of the 30 June 1934 I wish to make statements to this group of questions as to how the SA at that time regarded the situation within the party and how it continued to develop as we saw it. This also reflects the views of the deputy of the Chief of Staff, Roehm, Obergruppenfuehrer of the SA Ritter Von Krausser, with whom I discussed this problem. In May 1934 within the frame work of the party, the SA lead it's own life. The mass of the SA had no or little contact with the party. It is true that Hitler was Supreme SA Fuehrer

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in name, but in reality he had no connection with the SA, any more than, let us say, with the DAF. The following situation prevailed in 1934. Every ~~xxgaxxxxxxxx~~ free expression of opinion was ~~expressed~~ suppressed and the organization diagram was declared supreme. Everything was co-ordinated and the entire population was dominated by compulsion. The people in the know were not deceived by the successes regarding the real situation. The SA was always enthusiastic for a leadership state. Hitler was supposed to be a peoples' leader but not a dictator. Hardly noticeable the party had taken on a different face. That was an untenable situation. On our part we rejected anything looking like compulsion or a diagram. The SA considered it it's duty to take a responsible part in the further development. This was a cause for the opposition under the leadership of the Chief of the Staff himself, at first strictly camouflaged. The intention was to eliminate the present system and to substitute for it a real people's government. The army was to remain unpolitical and was to serve merely as a protection against aggression on the outside. It seemed that Roehm had been in touch for sometime with abroad, primarily with official offices in England and France. In that connection he had himself declared personally responsible for a peoples' state. The name of SA Obergruppenfuehrer Von Detten was mentioned to me as one of the mediators in this connection.

During the so-called spring trip Odenwald in 1934, Roehm again convinced himself personally of the possibility

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of a committment of the higher SA Fuehrers in responsible tasksxx of the future. Then arrived the 30th of June, 1934, and the events and the results of this day are well known. This was the first really promising attempt to over-throw the dictatorship which was not wanted by the SA. More than 200 of my colleagues, ministers, etc. were shot. Since that date Heinrich Himmler was the un-crowned King in Germany, and since that time compulsion triumphed with us. The SA had the function to complete only insignificant tasks since the 30th of June, 1934, since in the eyes of the party the SA remained as an un-desirable appendage. Since the 30th of June, 1934, one did not really know what to do without our officials and the SA was supposed to enter the wehrsport training, but in reality the party only gave to the SA tasks which were entirely subordinate, like collection of junk, winter relief work, employment for relief during catastrophies and as a background at assemblies.

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections to the affidavit it will be known as SA No. 83 for identification.

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DR. AUSCHENAUER: I next submit Affidavit No. 84, the summary of which is as follows:

Summary: Affidavit of the former President of Government, Dr. Rudolf Diels, as supplement to his affidavit made for the Prosecution and Gestapo:

Topic: Revolutionary appearances in 1933 and 1934:

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I quote: In the course of the following week the SA Gruppenstab formed special executive organs that called themselves Signal Units. The executions that became known to me were due, to a great part, to the SA Gruppenstab, (This Signal Unit) and the Horst Wessel.

According to investigations carried out by the police, about 50 persons had become the victims of this revolutionary activity in Berlin. The number estimated by Gisevius to be 100 is exaggerated.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Pacification by the SA. Systematic anti-Jewish propaganda was not carried on by the SA nor by the Gestapo before Himmler's time in 1933. By means of a ~~xx~~ jurisprudence of it's own and the SA field police, order was gradually introduced into the SA. By admitting large numbers of Communists, that partly already occurred in the camps, and by admitting peaceful citizens (about 80,000 in Berlin in all) the fight against Communists collapsed of itself. In a similar manner the "revolutionary clan" of about the turn of the year 1933-34 had also passed.

The SA excesses about which I presented a report to Goering and Hitler in January of 1934 were taken by Hitler as a pretext for his measures against the SA after Himmler and Heydrick had taken over the leadership of the political police. The Reichswehr nearly set loose Hitler's action on the 30th of June 1934.

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MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No. ~~83~~ 84 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next present Affidavit No. ~~84~~ 85 by Herbert Fust; the summary is as follows:

I quote: "The Prosecution of the International Military Tribunal in Nurnberg has presented a confidential report by SA ~~Brigadefuehrer~~ Brigadefuehrer of Brigade 50 to the Gruppenfuehrer of SA group Kurpfalz, which shows that on the 10th of November, 1938, at 3:00 o'clock, he received an order of the Gruppenfuehrer to blow up or to set on fire immediately all synagogues within the Sector of SA Brigade 50. As Fuehrer of SA Group Kurpfalz, I herewith declare that at no time whatsoever did I receive this or any similar order.

"Immediately after or a short time after the speech by Dr. Goebbels, the SA Gruppenfuehrer who were present in Munich received from Chief of Staff of the Sa, Lutze, the order to get into immediate touch with their offices and to instruct them not to participate in the excesses in any way whatsoever, but on the contrary to protect Jewish houses and shops from destruction and looting by posting guards. I passed on this order, as instructed by telephone, to my office in Mannheim. After I returned on the 11th of November, 1938, I convinced myself personally that these orders had been carried out. Within the Group Sector, guards in SA uniforms were posted in front of Jewish firms and houses."

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MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No. 85 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit Affidavit No. ~~83~~ 86, an affidavit of former SA Standartenfuehrer, Dr. Ludwig Zimmerman, who was present in the operational department of the SA group Kurpfalz at the time claimed by the Prosecution to have been the time orders were given for excesses against Jewish citizens.

ZIMMERNAN declares in his affidavit: "At the time in question I was at my office in Mannheim as SA Standartenfuehrer in the operational department of the SA Group Kurpfalz. I do not know anything of an order of the Group to the Brigades and Standarts under it's command as mentioned in the (report) ? section of the Fuehrer of Brigade 50. Although as member of the operational department of the Group Staff I would have learned of this, I knew nothing of any preparations for the destruction of synagogues and Jewish property. Not until the morning of the 11th of November 1938 did I happen to learn of the excesses that had happened the preceding night, from a news vendor. When I walked through the city during the day, to look at the destructions, I saw at various places guards in SA uniform who were posted in order to prevent further excesses and lootings of Jewish property. This was due to an order of the then Fuehrer of the Group Kurpfalz, SA Gruppenfuehrer Fust, which the telephone operator of the Staff had received from Munich in the meantime."

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MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No. 86 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit affidavit No. 87 by Leonhard Gontermann, the summary of which is as follows: I quote:

"Until October, 1937, I was Adjutant and Fuehrer of Standarte 130 inSiegen-Westphalia, and was in very close connection during this time with the Fuehrer of Group Westphalia, the then SA Obergruppenfuehrer Schepmann. From October, 1933, on I belonged to the closest collaborators of Gruppenfuehrer Schepmann as Fuehrer in his staff of Group Westphalia and as Fuehrer of Obergruppe 10 in Dortmund. Gruppenfuehrer Schepmann was at the same time police president of Dortmund. As concerned the time from 30 January 1933 to 30 June 1934, I did not learn anything of the establishment of any unauthorized concentration camps of the SA within the area of the Group Westphalia, nor did I learn anything when Schepmann became Fuehrer of Obergruppe 10 in the Group Nether Rhine. The same applies to cases of malicious arrest or liberation of prisoners. Gruppenfuehrer Schepmann was by nature a man who was averse to acting on his own initiative or to assuming responsibility for illegal acts."

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections the affidavit will be marked SA No. 87 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit affidavit No. 88 from Kurt Hahn, the summary of which is as follows:

I quote: "I belonged to the Police from 1920 to 1939. From 1928 on I encountered within my service district - I was at that time an official in the rural police in Kreis Ziegenhain, district Kassel, later Frankenberg/Eder - for the first time, National Socialists. I had to carry out the supervision of political meetings in order to prevent excesses. The Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party were the strongest parties in my district.

"The appearance of National Socialists in meetings of their own was considered by the adherents of the above named Leftist Party to be a provocation in itself although the NSDAP presented a legal political party. It was especially noticeable that in small rural communities where up to that time political hatred had been entirely unknown, individual members of the community were hated inexplicably as soon as they confessed themselves to be adherents of the NSDAP and were persecuted accordingly. I ascribe this to the unfavorable and conscious influence by leading functionaries of the Leftist Parties. Still today I remember a series of cases where lecturers who spoke on behalf of the National Socialists at meetings of the Leftist Parties were beaten and kicked so that I was forced, in order to protect the persons concerned, to take police measures and to threaten disbanding the meeting should such incidents occur."

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MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No. 88 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I now come to affidavit No. 89 by Edgar ~~Stilsen~~ Stelzner.

In this affidavit Edgar Stilsen states that the events of the 9th of November, 1938, could not have been any excesses which were ordered by the Supreme SA leadership. I request to have this affidavit pertaining to the innermost events of November 9th, 1938, translated in full.

MR. TAYLOR: THERE BEING NO objection to the affidavit let it be marked SA No. 89 for identification and the request of the defense counsel that the same be translated will be noted in the record.

DR. ASCHENAUER: I have no further affidavits to submit.

(The Commission adjourned at 1500 hours)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the submission of Affidavits by DR. ASCHENAUER, taken on 2 August 1946.

Rose W. Cook
Reporter (pp

CERTIFIED TO : Geo. Taylor.
Commissioner

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OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION ARPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

SUBMISSION OF AFFIDAVITS BY THE DEFENSE PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 5 JULY 1946.

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. George R. Taylor.

THE S.A.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the record show that the Commission has met for the purpose of hearing affidavits on behalf of the SA organization. Dr. Aschenauer, are you ready to submit your affidavits on behalf of the SA organization?

DR. ASCHENAUER: Yes.

I first want to submit Affidavit No. 83, of Adolf Freund. The summary of this affidavit is as follows:

Theme: Students German Free Corps.

Around the 15th of November 1938 the Czech Government mobilized several of the younger classes. Since May of 1938 there were constant movements of troops within the country. For this reason young German nationsl escaped into the forests and crossed the German frontier in order to thus avoid being made subject to the Czech draft. The consequence of the stream of refugees which was flowing across the German frontier after the Czech mobilization, was that the head of the German or Sudeten German Party, Konrad Henlein, requested the formation of a Sudeten German Free Corps. It was the purpose of this Free Corps to collect all young German nationals in order to avoid forming of gangs at the frontier.

Only after the German Wehrmacht the Free Corps entered again Sudeten German territory. One cannot talk of a marching into this area since such a marching didnot take place. This so-called free-corps was merely lead back. The detached fuehrer of the SA were only a very small percentage of its entire strength and in its leadership also was composed of Sudeten Germans. For instanc the SA Corps, Alpenland had detached a brigade Fuehrer and several other SA Fuehrers for organizational purposes. Since members of the Free Corps did not

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own either sufficient clothing or any other service equipment, Hitler had ordered that NS subdivisions were to give blankets, etc. to the Free Corps. After the Free Corps was returned to its home the detached Reich German SA Fuehrers returned to their units.

Theme; 8th - 9th of November, 1938.

I quote: In 1938 I was Stabsfuehrer of the SA Corps Alpenland, and thus I can testify for a territory which comprises the gau Oberdonau, Salzburg, Tirol-Voralbert. In connection with the events of the 8th and 9th of November 1938, in the area of the corps there were hardly any important excesses against the Jewish part of the population aside from the regrettable destruction of some synagogues. There was no order issued on the part of the SA corps to destroy synagogues. The SA group did everything in order to keep their hands clean on this affair, for instance the corps made the demand to have two SA Fuehrers arrested and punished, because during the night in question they had molested a Jewish woman in her apartment. One of the participants in this was a personality known all over as the bearer of the honorary golden insignia of the NSDAP. Both were immediately expelled from the SA. The Gestapo arrested them and put them into the Dachau concentration camp. As far as I recall they were also excluded from the party.

Theme: 30th of June 1934.

I quote: The prosecution indictment charges the SA with having been a willing tool in the hands of the conspirators. This does not correspond to the facts. Proof for this willbe the events of the 30th of June, 1934. As one of the survivors of the 30th June 1934 I wish to make statements to this group of questions as to how the SA at that time regarded the situation within the party and how it continued to develop as we saw it. This also reflects the views of the deputy of the Chief of Staff, Roehm, Obergruppenfuehrer of the SA Ritter von Krausser, with whom I discussed this problem. In May 1934 within the framework of the party, the SA lead its own life. The mass of the SA had little or no contact with the party. It is true that Hitler was Supreme SA Fuehrer in name, but in reality he had no connection with the SA, any more than let us say, with the DAF. The following situation prevailed in 1934. Every free expression of opinion was suppressed and the organization diagram was

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declared supreme. Everything was co-ordinated and the entire population was dominated by compulsion. The people in the know were not deceived by the successes regarding the real situation. The SA was always enthusiastic f a leadership state. Hitler was supposed to be a people's leader but not a dictator. Hardly noticeably the party had taken on a different face. That was an untenable situation. On our part we rejected anything looking like compulsion or a diagram. The SA considered it its duty totake a responsible part in the further dev elopment. This was a dase for the opposition under the leadership of the Chief of theStaff himself, at first strictly camouflage The intention was to eliminate the present systen and to substitute for it a real people's government. The army was to remain unpolitical and was to serve merely as a protection against aggression on the outside. It seemed that Roehm had been in touch for sometime with abroad, primarily with official offices in England and Franc. In that connection he had himself declared personally responsible for a people's state. The name of SA Obergruppenfuehre Von Detten was mentioned to me as one of the mediators in this connection.

During the so-called spring trip Odenwald in 1934, Roehm again convinced himself personally of the possibility of a commitment of the higher SA Fuehrers in responsible tasks of the future. Then arrived the 30th of June 1934, and the events and the results of this day are well known. This was the first really promising attempt to overthrow the dictatorship which was not wanted by the SA. More than 200 of my colleagues, ministers etc. were shot. Since that date Heinrich Himmler was the uncrowned king in Germay, and since that time compulsion triumphed with us. The SA had the function to complete only insignificant tasks since the 30th of June, 1934, since in the eyes of the party the SA remained as an undesirable appendage. Since the 30th of June, 1934, one did not really know what to do without our officia and the SA was supposed to enter the wehrsport training, but in reality the party only gave to the SA tasks which were entirely subordinate, like collection of junk, winter relief work, employment for relief during catastrophies and as a background at assemblies.

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections to the affidavit it will be known as SA No.83 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit Affidavit No.84, the summary of which is as follows:

Summary: Affidavit of the former President of Government, Dr. Rudolf Diels, as supplement to his affidavit made for the Prosecution and Gestapo:

Topic: Revolutionary appearances in 1933 and 1934:

I quote: In the course of the following week the SA Gruppenstab formed special executive organs that called themselves Signal Units. The executions that became known to me were due, to a great part, to the SA Gruppenstab (This Signal Unit) and the Horst Wessel.

According to investigations carried out by the police, about 50 persons had become the victims of this revolutionary activity in Berlin. The number estimated by Gisevius to be 100 is exaggerated.

Pacification by the SA. Systematic anti-Jewish propaganda was not carried on by the SA nor by the Gestapo before Himmler's time in 1933. By means of a jurisprudence of its own and the SA Field police, order was gradually introduced into the SA. By admitting large numbers of Communists, that partly already occurred in the camps, and by admitting peaceful citizens (about 80,000 in Berlin in all) the fight against Communists collapsed of itself. In a similar manner the "revolutionary clan" of about the turn of the year 1933-1934 had also passed.

The SA excesses about which I presented a report to Goering and Hitler in January of 1934 were taken by Hitler as a pretext for his measures against the SA after Himmler and Heydrich had taken over the leadership of the politic police. The Reichswehr nearly set loose Hitler's action on the 30th of June 1934.

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Affidavits.

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No.84 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next present Affidavit No. 85 by Herbert Fust, the summary is as follows:

I quote: "The Prosecution of the International Military Tribunal in Nurnberg has presented a confidential report by SA Brigadefuehrer of Brigade 50 to the Gruppenfuehrer of SA group Kurpfalz, which shows that on the 10th of November, 1938, at 3:00 o'clock, he received an order of the Gruppenfuehrer to blow up or to set on fire immediately all synagogues within the Sector of SA Brigade 50. As Fuehrer of SA Goup Kurpfalz, I herewith declare that at no time whatsoever did I receive this or any similar order.

"Immediately after or a short time after the speech by Dr. Goebbels, the SA Gruppenfuehrer who were present in Munich, received from Chief of Staff of the SA, Lutze, the order to get into immediate touch with their offices and to instruct them not to participate in the excesses in any way whatsoever, but on the contrary to protect Jewish houses and shops from destruction and looting by posting guards. I passed on this order, as instructed by telephone, to my office in Mannheim. After I returned on the 11th of November, 1938, I convinced myself personally that these orders had been carried out. Within the Group Sector, guards in SA uniforms were posted in front of Jewish firms and houses".

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No. 85 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit Affidavit No. 86, an affidavit of former SA Standartenfuehrer, Dr. Ludwig Zimmerman, who was present in the operational department of the SA group Kurpfalz at the time claimed by the Prosecution to

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have been the time orders were given for excesses against Jewish citizens.

ZIMMERMAN: (Declares in his affidavit): "At the time in question I was at my office in Mannheim as SA Standartenfuehrer in the operational department of the SA Group Kurpfalz. I do not know anything of an order of the Group of Brigades and Standarts under its command as mentioned in the (report?) section of the Fuehrer of Brigade 50. Although as member of the operational department of the Group Staff I would have learned of this, I knew nothing of any preparations for the destruction of synagogues and Jewish property. Not until the morning of the 11th of November 1938, did I happen to learn of the excesses that had happened the preceding night, from a news vendor. When I walked through the city during the day, to look at the destructions, I saw at various places guards in SA uniform who were posted in order to prevent further excesses and looting of Jewish property. This was due to an order of the then Fuehrer of the Group Kurpfalz, SA Gruppenfuehrer Fust, which the telephone operator of the Staff had received from Munich in the meantime."

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the Affidavit will be marked SA No. 86 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit affidavit No. 87 by Leonhard Gontermann, the summary of which is as follows: I quote:

"Until October, 1937, I was Adjutant and Fuehrer of Standarte 130 in Siegen-Westphalia, and was in very close connection during this time with the Fuehrer of Group Westphalia, the then SA Obergruppenfuehrer Schepmann. From October, 1933, on, I belonged to the closest collaborators of Gruppenfuehrer Schepmann as Fuehrer in his staff of Group Westphalia and as Fuehrer of Obergruppe 10 in Dortmund.

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As concerned the time from 30 January 1933 to 30 June 1934, I did not learn anything of the establishment of any unauthorized concentration camps of the SA within the area of the Group Westphalia, nor did I learn anything when Schepmann became Fuehrer of Obergruppe 10 in the Group Nether Rhine. The same applies to cases of malicious arrest or liberation of prisoners. Gruppenfuehrer Schepmann was by nature a man who was averse to acting on his own initiative or to assuming responsibility for illegal acts."

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections the affidavit will be marked SA No. 87 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I next submit affidavit No. 88 from Kurt Hahn, the summary of which is as follows:

I quote: " I belonged to the Police from 1920 to 1939. From 1928 on, I encountered within my service district-- I was at that time an official in the rural police in Kreis Ziegenhain, district Kassel, later Frankenberg/Eder- for the first time, National Socialists. I had to carry out the supervision of political meetings in order to prevent excesses. The Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party were the strongest parties in my district.

"The appearance of National Socialists in meetings of their own was considered by the adherents of the above named Leftist Party to be a provocation in itself although the NSDAP presented a legal political party. It was expecially noticeable that in small rural communities where up to that time political hatred had been entirely unknown, individual members of the community were hated inexplicably as soon as they confessed themselves to be adherents of the NSDAP and were persecuted accordingly. I ascribe this to the unfavorable and conscious influence by leading functionaries of the Leftist Parties. Still today I remember a series of ca-

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Affidavits.

ses where lecturers who spoke on behalf of the National Socialists at meetings of the Leftist Parties were beaten and kicked so that I was forced, in order to protect the persons concerned, to take police measures and to threaten disbanding the meeting should such incidents recur."

MR. TAYLOR: If there are no objections, the affidavit will be marked SA No. 88 for identification.

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DR. ASCHENAUER: I now come to affidavit No. 89, by Edgar Stelzner.

In this affidavit, Edgar Stelzner states that the events of the 9th of November, 1938, could not have been any excesses which were ordered by the Supreme SA Leadership. I request to have this affidavit pertaining to the innermost events of November 9th, 1938, translated in full.

MR. TAYLOR: There being no objection to the affidavit let it be marked SA No. 89 for identification and the request of the defense counsel that the same be translated will be noted in the record.

DR. ASCHENAUER: I have no further affidavits to submit.

(The Commission adjourned at 1500 hours.)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the admission of Affidavits by DR. ASCHENAUER, taken on 2 August 1946.

Rose W. Cook,
Reporter (pp)

CERTIFIED TO: George P. Taylor,
Commissioner.